

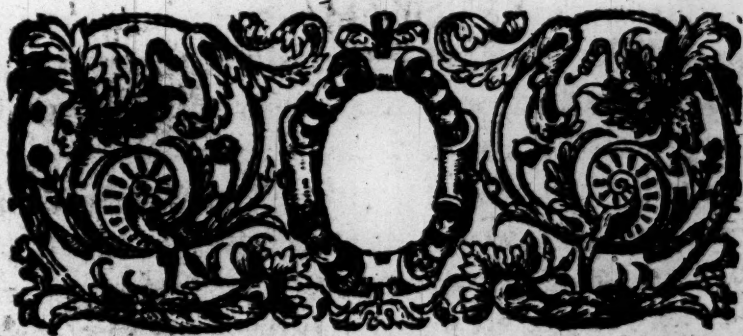
A true Discription and breefe Discourse,
Of a most lamentable
Voiage, made lateslie to
Tripolie in Barbarie, in a Ship named
the I E S V S:

vvherin is not onely shewved

the great miserie, that then happened the Au^{thor} hereof
and his whole companie, aswell the Marchants as the Marri-
ners in that Voiage, according to the cursed custome of those
barbarous and cruell Tyrants, in their terrible vsage of
Christian captiues: but also, the great vnfaithful-
nesse of those heathnish Infidels, in not re-
garding their promise.

Together, with the most wonderfull iudgement
of God, vpon the king of Tripolie and his sonne,
and a great number of his people, being all the
Tormentors of those English Captiues.

Set foorth by **THOMAS SAVNDERS,**
one of those Captiues there at
the same time.



Imprinted at London, by Richard Iones, for Edward
White, dwelling at the Signe of the Gun, by the little
North doore of Paules, the 15. of Aprill. 1587.

Printed and Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Of a most famous

Voyage made by

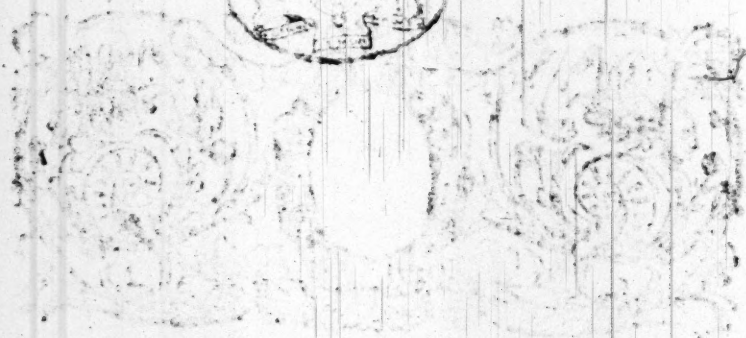
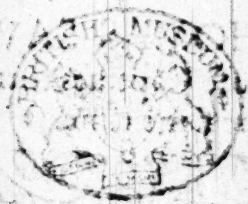
the late Sir Francis Drake

in the year 1577

By the late Sir Francis Drake, Knight, and
his whole company, who sailed from the
River of Weymouth, in the month of
December, 1577, and returned to the
River of Weymouth, in the month of
September, 1580.

As the said Sir Francis Drake, Knight,
and his whole company, sailed from the
River of Weymouth, in the month of
December, 1577, and returned to the
River of Weymouth, in the month of
September, 1580.

By the late Sir Francis Drake, Knight,



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To the Right vvorshipfull

Maister Iulius Caesar, doctor of the ciuill law, and

Judge of the Admiraltie: Thomas Saunders

wisheth all health, wealth, and world.

he happinesse.

Ingratitude or vnthankfulness for benefits receiued (right worshipfull) is, and euer hath beene a thing so lothsome and vile to men of good minds, that (among some nations) they haue set downe lawes and ordinances to punish the offenders therein, so hard and sharpe, that those that haue beene found within the compasse of the same, haue suffered no lesse then losse of life: yea more then this, the verie brute beasts haue so much loathed this horrible vice, that they according to the instincti-
on of nature, haue shewed themselves (in this respect) more indifferent then some men: as it is reported in Guevarra his workes, of a Lion, who finding in his den a fugitiue bondman that was fled from his maister, a Romaine Proconsul, dwelling in the confines of the desert of Aegypt, hauing hurt his foote with a thorne which he had gotten coming vp and downe seeking his prae, suffered the same to be lanced, cut, and cured by this fugitiue, so that within short space it was throughlie whole and well. This poore man although he dwelt quietlie with his piew found host, and might allowe and take such as he got in the wilde, yet louing libertie, one time gat forth of the

THE EPISTLE

den, and being scene of the espials which his maister had laide for him, was by them taken and brought to him, who caused him to be sent to Rome, to be tormented among other condemned men, at such time as the Emperour should make anie solemne feast or triumph. It fortun'd afterward, this same Lion to be taken and sent also to Rome, to be there kept among other sauadge and wilde beasts. Not long after this, the same condemned bondman, was amongst others appointed also to the slaughter, & brought into the field called Campus Circulus, to trie his fortune with some wild beast, and to conclude, it was his good hap to incounter with that Lion which hee before had cured: As soone as this hungrie ramping Lion had espied that man, as one desirous of his praie, he ran towards him to haue deuoured him, but when hee perceiued well that he was the verie man that had lodged with him in his den, and done him good, he straightwaie stood ouer the man, defending him from the crueltie of anie other beast. VVhen the man who expected nothing but death, had well considered the humanitie of the beast, and throughlie regarded him, he was then assured that it was his quondam hoste in the deserts, and therevpon made the bolder to touch him, and so stroked and cherished him. The Emperour and the whole state of Rome stood still, abashed at this strange & rare sight, and after a little staie made, caused to be inquired of the man, whether he were a Nigromancer, or whether he had enchanted the Lion, seeing that he was hunger-prickt, and yet had no power to hurt him: to this he answered, that his safetie came by the gentleness of the beast, and not of anie power of his owne, and reported at large the cause of that clemencie, as before

DEDICATORIE.

fore is expressed. To be short, the man had his life, and licence to beg vp and downe the streets of Rome, leading the Lion in his hand, vpon whose breast was written as followeth. *Hic Leo est hospes, huius hominis.* and in the forepart of his coate was set downe, *Hic homo est medicus huius Leonis.* To auoid this horrible sinne, I haue (Right worshipfull) presumed to dedicate vnto your worship, the true reports of my troubles, & of certeine others in Turkie, which although they be not set out with braue termes, yet is in them set downe nothing but plaine troth, easie to be told, but hard to be tolerated: beseeching your worship, as freddie to accept of the same, as I willinglie present it, which if it were answerable to my desires, should then signifie what heart I carrie to your worship, vnto whom I confesse my selfe most wholie bounden, and least my rude speeches should saue of flatterie. I here leaue your worship to the Almighty, who send you health and heauen.

Your vvorships

most dutifull to command,

THOMAS SAYNDERS.





To the gentle Reader.

Gentle Reader, I haue here presented to thy
beew, (although of my selfe altogether vnwill-
ling, yet worne with the earnestnesse of such
(my friendes) as I might not withstand) the
true reporte of my troubles and of diuers others
my Companions and fellowes in Tripolie, vnder
the Turkes dominion, which I had thought at the
first setting downe in paper, should neuer haue bin
put in print, but not withstanding now, I commit
it to thy fauourable consideration, and (I hope) to
thy benefit and good liking. Beseeching thee to par-
don me for such faultes as I haue grossely ouer slip-
ped, considering alwaies that truethe needeth no fi-
le d termes: If there be any thing that deligh-
teth thee I haue my desire, if otherwise,
friendlie controule, and then will
I rest content, and so
farewell.

Yours to vse, Thomas
Saunders.





OF A MOST LAMEN- table voiage made into

Trypolie in Barbarie, in a Ship called
the IES V.S, &c.

This voiage was set forth by the right wor-
thy Sir Edward Osborne knight, chiefe merchant
of all the Turkish companie, & one maister Richard
Stapers, the ship being of the burthen of one hundred
ton, called the Iesus, she was builded at Farnne a river by
Portsmouth, The owners were M. Thomas Thomson, Ni-
cholas Carnabre, & Iohn Gilman. The Maister (vnder God)
was one Aches Hellier of Blackwall, and his Mate was
one Richard Morris of that place: their Pilot was one An-
thony Ierado a French man, of the Province of Massillins:
the Purser was one William Thomson our owners son,
the merchants factors were Romaine Sonnings a French-
man, and Richard Skegs, seruant vnto the said maister
Stapers: y^e others were bound vnto y^e merchants by charter
partie thereupon, in one thousand marks, y^e the said ship by
Gods permission should go for Tripoly in Barbarie: that is
to saie, first from Portsmouth to Newhauen in Norman-
die: from thence to saint Lukar, otherwise called S. Lucas
in Andeloseer, and from thence to Tripolie, which is in the
east part of Affrica, and so to returne vnto London. But
here ought euerie Christian to note & consider the workes
of our God (that many times) what man doth determine
God

Man dooth
purpose, and
God dooth
dispose.

The Voiage of the IESVS,

The Maister
and the Pur-
ser with all
the rest ex-
cept the Pilot
drowned.

A new Mai-
ster chosen.

The new
maister died.
The Iesus ar-
riued into
Newhauen.
Another
Maister chose.

The Iesus
driven backe
again into
Portsmouth.

After set for-
ward and dri-
uen backe a-
gain into
Plimmouth.
After that
driven backe
to Falmouth.

The Iesus ar-
riued into
Tripolie.

God doth disappoint. The said maister during some occa-
sion to go to Farmne, toke with him the Pilot and the Pur-
ser and returning againe, by meanes of a perrie of winde,
the bote wherein they were, was drowned: the said Mai-
ster, the Purser, and all the companie, onelie the said Pilot
by experience in swimming saved himselfe: these were the
beginning of our sorowes. After which the said Maisters
mate would not proceed in that voiage: and the owners
hearing of this misfortune, and the unwillingnesse of the
Maisters mate, did send downe one Richard Deimound,
and shipped him for Maister, who did chose for his Mate
one Andrew Dier, and so the said ship departed on his voi-
age accordingly: that is to saie, about the sixteenth daie of
October, in anno 1584. she made saile from Portsmouth,
and the eighteenth day then next following, she arrived in-
to Newhauen, where our said last maister Richard Dei-
mound by a surfeit died. The factors then appointed the
said Andrew Dier, being then Maisters mate, to be their
Maister for that voiage, who did chose to be his mates, the
two quarter maisters of the same ship, to wit, Peter Au-
stine and Giles Shillabey, and for Purser was shipped one
Richard Burges, after ward about the eight daie of Novem-
ber, we made saile southward, and by force of weather we
were driven backe againe into Portsmouth, where we re-
freshed our victuals and other necessities, & then the wind
came faire. About the nine and twentieth daie then next fol-
lowing, we departed thence: & the first day of December, by
means of a contrarie wind, we were driven to Plimmouth:
the xxiii. day then next following, we made southward a-
gain, & by force of wether we were driven into Falmouth,
where we remained untill the first day of January: at which
time the wind came faire, we departed thence, & about the
xx. day of the said moneth, we arrived safelie at S. Lucas, and
about the ix. day of March next following, we made saile fro
thence, & about the xxiii. daie of the same moneth we came
to Tripolie in Barbarie, where we were verie well inter-
teined by the king of the countrie, & also of the commons. The co-
modities of the place is sweet oiles: the king there is a marchant
and

into Tripolie in Barbarie.

and the rather willing to preferre himselfe before his commons, requested our said factors to traffike with him, and promised them that if they would take his oiles at his owne price, they should paie no manner of custome, and they toke of him certeine Tuns of Oile: & after ward perceiving that they might haue far better cheape, notwithstanding the custome free, they desired the King to licence them to take the Oiles at the pleasure of his commons, for that his price did exceed theirs: whereunto the King would not agree, but was rather contented to abate his price: in so much that the factors bought all their Oiles of the Kings custome free, and so laded the same aboard.

The king of Tripolie a marchant.

In the meane time there came to that place one Miles Dickenson, in a Ship of Bristow, who together with our said factors, toke a house to themselves there. Our French factor Romaine Sonnings, desirous to buie a commoditie in the market, and wanting monie, desired the said Miles Dickenson to lend him a hundred Chikinoes untill he came to his lodging, which he did, and after ward the same Sonnings met with Miles Dickenson in the street, and delivered him monie bound up in a napkin: saying, maister Dickenson there is the monie that I borrowed of you, and so thanked him for the same: he doubting nothing lesse then falsehood, which is seldome knowne among marchants, & speciallie being together in one house, & is the more detestable betwix Christians, then being in Turkie among the heathen: the said Dickenson did not tell the monie presentlie, untill he came to his lodging, and then finding nine Chikinoes lacking of his hundred, which was above three poundes, so that euery Chikinoe is worth sevenen shillings of English monie: he came to the said Romaine Sonnings and delivered him his handkercher, and asked him how manie Chikinoes he had delivered him, Sonnings answered, a hundred: Dickenson said no: and so they protested and strove on both parts: but in the end the said Romaine Sonnings did sweare depelte with detestable othes and curses, and prayed God that he might shew his works on him, that other might take ensample thereby, and that he

Another ship of Bristowe came to Tripolie.

A French factor beguiled an English factor.

The French factor desired vengeance to light on himselfe, which

The Voiage of the IESVS;

God brought
to passe for an
example to
blasphemous
swearers.

might be hanged like a Dog, and neuer come into Eng-
land againe, if he did not deliuer vnto the said Dicken-
son an hundred Chekinocs. And here beholde a notable ex-
ample for all blasphemers, cursers, and swearers, how
GOD rewarded him accordinglie. for manie times it
commeth to passe, that GOD sheweth his miracles vpon
such monstrous blasphemers, to the insample of others, as
now hereafter you shall here what befell to this Romaine
Sonnings.

A conspiracie
practised by
the French
Factor, to de-
ceiue a Tur-
kish mar-
chant of 450
crownes.

There was a man in the said Towne a pledge, whose
name was Patrone Norado, who the yeare before had
done this Sonnings some pleasure there. The foresaid
Patrone Norado was indebted vnto a Turke of that
Towne, in the somme of foure hundred and fiftie crownes,
for certeine goods sent by him into Chriftendome in a
Ship of his owne, and by his owne brother, and him-
selfe remained in Tripolie as pledge, vntill his said
brothers returne: and as the repozte went there, that
after his brothers arrivall into Chriftendome, hee came
among lewde companie, and losse his brothers said Ship
and goods at dice, and neuer returned vnto him againe.
The said Patrone Norado being boide of all hope, and
finding nowe opportunitie, consulted with the said Son-
nings for to swimme a seaboard the Ilands, and the Ship
being then out of danger, should take him in, as after
was confessed, and so to goe to Tallowne in the pzouinee
of Massillins, with this Patrone Norado, and there to
take in the rest of his lading. The Ship being readie the
first daie of Maie, and having hir Sailes all abroad, our
said Factors did take their leaue of the King, who verie
courteouslie bid them farewell, and when they came
aboard, they commanded the Maister and the companie
haskellie to get out the Ship: the Maister answered that
it was impossible, for that the winde was contrarie and
ouerblowen. And hee required vs vpon forfeiture of our
bands, that we should do our indenour to get hir forth,
then went we to warpe out the Ship, and presentlie the
king sent a bote aboard of vs, with thre men in hir, com-
manding

into Tripolie in Barbarie.

manding the said Sonnings to come a shore : at whose coming, the King demanded of him custome for the Dile, Sonnings answered him that his highnesse had promised to deliuer them custome free : but notwithstanding the king weighed not his said promise, and as an Justicell that hath not the feare of **G D D** before his eyes, nor regarde of his word, albeit he was a King : he caused the said Sonnings to paie the custome to the bittermost pennie. And afterward willed him to make haste awaie, saieing, that the Ienizaries would haue the Dile a shore againe. These Ienizaries are souldiours there vnder the Great Turke, and their power is aboue the Kings. And so the said ffactor departed from the king, and came to the water side, and called for a bote to come a bozte, and bee brought with him the foresaid Patrone Norado. The companie inquisitiue to know what man that was, Sonnings answered, that he was his countreiman, a passenger : I praise **G D D** said the Companie, that we come not into trouble by this man. Then said Sonnings angerlie, what haue you to do with anie matters of mine, if anie thing chaunce otherwise then well, I must answer for all.

Nowe the Turke vnto whome this Patrone Norado was indebted, missing him, supposed him to be aboard of our Ship, and presentlie went vnto the King, and told him that he thought that his pledge Patrone Norado was aboard of the English Ship, whereupon the King presentlie sent a bote aboard of vs, with three men in hir, commanding the said Sonnings to come a shore, and not speaking anie thing as touching the man, he said that he would come presentlie in his owne bote, but as soon as they were gone, he willed vs to warpe forth the Ship, and said that he would see the knaues hanged before he would goe a shore. And when the King saw that he came not a shore, but still continued warping awaie the Ship, he straight commanded the Gunner of the Bulwarke next vnto vs, to shote three shotes without ball.

B.ii.

Then

The king of
Tripolie
swarneth for
his promise,
through co-
uetousnesse.

The begin-
ning of their
troubles, and
occasion of
all their
miserie.

The Voiage of the IESVS;

All the Turkish gunners in Firpolie commaunded to doe their best to sinke the IESVS, but could not once hit hir.

A proclamation made, that whosoever could sinke hir, or bring hir in should haue a C. crownes, & if he were a captiue he should haue his libertie. How a Spaniard tooke it in hand, and brought it to passe, & made the Ship to yeeld.

The English men chained by foure and foure.

Then we came all to the said Sonnings, and asked of him what the matter was, that we were shot at, he said that it was the Ienezaries would haue the oile a shoze againe, and willed vs to make ball a waile, and after that he had discharged thre thors without ball, he commaunded all the gunners in the towne to doe their indouore to sinke vs, but the Turkish gunners could not once strike vs, wherefore the king sent presentlie to the Banco: this Banco is the prison whercas all the captiues laie at night, and promised if that there were anie that could either sinke vs, or else cause vs to come in againe, he should haue a hundred crownes and his libertie. With that came forth a Spaniard called Sebastian, which had bene an old seruitor in Flanders, and he said, that vpon performante of that promise, he would undertake either to sinke vs, or to cause vs to come in againe, and thereto he would gage his life, and at the first shot he splyt our Mothers head in peces, and the second shot he strake vs vnder water, and the third shot he shot vs through our foymall with a Coluerlyen shot, & thus he hauing rent both our Mother & Mast, and shot vs vnder water; we were inforced to go in againe. This Sebastian for all his diligence herein, had neither his libertie nor an hundred crownes, so promised by the said king, but after his seruice done, was committed againe to prison, whereby may appeare the regard that a Turke or Infidell hath of his word, although he be able to performe it, yea moys, though he be a King.

Then our marchants seeing no remedie, they together with five of our companie went a shoze, and then they ceased shooting, they shot vnto vs in the whole nine and thirtie shotes; without the hurt of anie man. And when our marchants came a shoze, the king commaunded presentlie that they with the rest of our companie, that were with them should be chained foure and foure, to a hundred waight of iron, and when we came in with the ship, there came presentlie aboue an hundred Turkes aboord of vs, and they searched vs, & stript our verie clothes from our backs; and brake open our chests and made spoile

into Tripolie in Barbarie.

a spoile of all that we had : and the Christian cattifes like
wise that came a boord of vs, made spoile of our goods, and
bled vs as ill as the Turkes did. And our Maisters mate
hauing a Geneva Bible in his hand, there came the kings
chafe gunner, and toke it out from him, who shewed me
of it, and I hauing the language, went presentlie to the
kings treasurer, and told him of it : saing, that sith it was
the will of God that we shoulde fall into their hands, yet
that they shoulde graunt vs to vse our consciences to our
owne discretion, as they suffered the Spaniards and other
nations to vse theirs, and he granted vs, then I told him
that the maister gunner had taken awaie a Bible from one
of our men, the Treasurer went presentlie and comman-
ded him to deliuer by the Bible againe, whi. h he did : and
within a little after he toke it from the man againe, and I
shewed the Treasurer of it, and presentlie he commanded
him to deliuer it againe : saing, thou villaine, wilt thou
turne to christianitie againe, for he was a Renegoi, which
was one that first was a Christian, and afterwards be-
came a Turke, and so he deliuered me the Bible the second
time. And then I hauing it in my hand, the gunner came
to me, and spake these words, saing : thou Dog I will
haue the booke in despite of thee, and toke it from me, sai-
eng : if thou tell the Kings Treasurer of it anie more, by
Mahomet I will be revenged of thee. Notwithstanding I
went the third time vnto the Kings Treasurer, and told
him of it, and he came with me, saing this vnto the gun-
ner : by the head of the great Turke, if thou take it from
him againe, thou shalt haue an hundred Gallianadoes. And
forthwith he deliuered me the booke, saing, he had not the
valeur of a pin of the spoile of the ship, which was the bet-
ter for him, as hereafter you shall heere, for there was
none, neither Christian nor Turke that toke the valeur of
a pennistwoorth of our goods from vs, but perished both bodie
and goods within leauentene months following, as here-
after shall plainelie appeare. Then came the Guardian
Basha which is the keeper of the Kings captiues, to fetch
vs all a shope, and then I remembering the miserable estate

The Christian
captiues as
greedie of
the English-
mens spoile
as the Turke.

A Turke
tooke a Ge-
neua Bible
for his share
of the spoile.

All that had
share of the
spoile (short-
lie after) by
Gods iudge-
ment peri-
shed.

The Voiage of the I E S V S,

of poore distressed captiues, in the time of their bondage to those Infidels: went to mine owne chest, and tooke out thereof a iarre of Dile, and filled a basket full of white Ruske to carrie a shoe with me, but before I came to the Banio, the Turkish boies had taken awaie almost all my bread, and the keeper said, deliver me the iarre of Dile, and when thou comest to the Banio thou shalt haue it againe, but I neuer had it of him anie more. But when I came to the Banio, and saue our marchants and all the rest of our companie in Cheines, and we all ready to receiue the same reward, what heart in the world is there so hard, but would haue pittied our cause, hearing or seeing the lamentable grating there was betwixt vs: all this happened the first of Maie.

The lamentation of the marchants and mariners being all chained in prison.

The Englishmen arraigned.

Romaine Sonnings condemned to be hanged ouer one of the Bulwarks. The Maister Andrew Dier, condemned to be hanged ouer the other Bulwarke. Rich. Skegs procured maister Diers pardon and his owne.

And the second daie of the same moneth, the King with all his counsell sat in iudgement vpon vs. The first that were had sworthe to be reigned, were the Factors, and the Maisters, & the King asked them wherfore they came not a shoe when he sent for them: and Romaine Sonnings answered, that though he were King a shoe, and might command there, so was hee as touching those that were vnder him: and therefore said, if anie offence be, the fault is whole in my selfe, and in no other. Then sworthwith the King gaue iudgement, that the said Romaine Sonnings should be hanged ouer the Northmost Bulwarke, from whence hee conqueied the forenamed Patrone Norado, and then hee called for our Maister Andrew Dier, and bled fewe wordes to him, and so condemned him to be hanged ouer the walles of the Westermost Bulwarke.

Then fell our other Factor (named Richard Skegs) vpon his knees before the King, and said, I beseeche your highnesse either to pardon our Maister, or else suffer me to die for him, for hee is ignorant of this cause. And then the people of that countrie fauouring the saide Richard Skegs, besought the King to pardon them bothe. So then the King spake these wordes: Beholde for the sake I pardon

into Tripolie in Barbarie.

don the Maister. Then presentlie the Turkes shouted, and cried, saying: Awaite with the Maister from the presence of the King. And then hee came into the Banio where as wee were, and tolde vs what had happened, and wee all reioised at the good happe of maister Skegges, that hee was saued, and our Maister for his sake. But afterwarde our ioye was turned to double sorrowe, for in the meane time the Kings minde was altered, for that one of his Counsell had aduised him, that vntlesse the Maister died also, by the lawe they could not confiscate the Shippe nor goods, neither captiue anie of the men, whereupon the King sent for our Maister againe, and gaue him another iudgement after his pardon for one cause, which was that hee should be hanged. Here all true Christians maye see what trust a Christian man maye put in an Infidels promise, who being a King, and pardoned a man nowe, as you haue heard, and within an houre after hanged him for the same cause before a whole multitude: and also promised our factors their Wiles custome free, and at their going awayne made them paie the bittermost pennie for the custome thereof.

And when that Romaine Sonnings saue no remedie but that he should dye, hee protested to turne Turke, hoping thereby to haue saued his life. Then said the Turke, if thou wilt turne Turke, speake the wordes that thereunto belong, and hee did so. Then said they vnto him, nowe thou shalt die in the faith of a Turke, and so hee did as the Turkes reported that were at his execution. And the forenamed Patrone Norado, whereas before hee had libertie, and did nothing, hee then was condemned slaue perpetuall, except there were payment made of the foresaid summe of monie. When the King condeмпned all vs, who were in number sixe and twentie, of the which, two were hanged as you haue heard, and one died the first daye wee came ashore, by the visitation of almightie God, and the other thre and twentie hee condemned slaues perpetuallie vnto the Great Turke, and the Ship and goods

Maister Dier afterwards condeмпned to be hanged ouer another Bulwarks.

Romaine Sonnings the Frenchman turned Turke in hope of his life, and died in the profession of a Turke.

XXII. Englishmen condeмпned to perpetuall prison.

The Voiage of the IESVS,

was confiscated to the use of the great Turke: and then we all fell downe upon our knees, giuing God thanks for this sorrowfull visitation and giuing our selues wholie to the almightie power of GOD, vnto whom all secrets are knowne, that he of his goodnesse would vouchsafe to looke vpon vs. Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such Infidels, blasphemers, whoremasters, and runnagate Christians, and so shall you read in the end of this booke, of the like vpon the vnfaithfull king and all his children, and of as manie as took anie portion of the said goods. But first to shew our miserable bondage and flauerie, and vnto what small pitifance and allowance we were tide, for euerie five men had allowance but five Shyres of bread in a day, which is but two pence English: and our lodging was to lie on the bare boards, with a verie simple rape to couer vs, we were also forcible and most violentlie shauen, head and beard, and within three daies after, I and six more of my fellows together with foure score of Italians and Spaniards, were sent forth in a Galeat to take a Graekish Carmosall, which came into Arrabia to steale Negroes, & went out of Tripolie vnto that place, which was two hundred and fortie leagues thence, but we were charged three and three to an oare, and we rowed naked aboue the girdle, and the Wotswaine of the Galley walked abast the Mast and his Mate afore the Mast, and each of them a Bulles pissell dyed in their handes, and when their diu'lish choller rose, they would strike the Christians for no cause: and they allowed vs but halfe a pound of bread a man in a day without other kinde of sustenance, water excepted: And when we came to the place whereas we saw the Carmosall, we were not suffered to haue neither needle, bodkin, knife, or any other instrument about vs, nor at any other time in the night vpon paine of one hundred bastinadoes, we were then also vildely manackled in such sort, that we could not put our handes the length of a foote asunder the one from the other, and euery night they searched our chaines three times, to see if they were fast reaucted: We continued fight with the Carmosall

Euerie five men allowed but two pence of bread in a daie.

The Englishmens heads and beards forcible shauen.

The Christians chained, three & three to an Oare in the Galley, and rowed all naked aboue the girdle, & pittitullie beaten with a Oxe pissell,

into Tripolie in Barbarie:

Carmosall thre boares, and then we toke it, and lost but two of our men in that fight, but there were slaine of the Crakes five, and fourteen were cruelly hurt, and they that were sound, were presently made slaues, and chained to the oares: and within fiftene daies after we returned againe into Tripolie, and then we were put to all manner of sla-
uerie, I was put to hew stones, and other to carrie stones, and some to draw the Carte with earth, and some to make mortar, & some to draw stones (for at that time the Turkes builded a Church:) and thus we were put to all kind of sla-
uerie that was to be done, and in the time of our being there, the Moors that are the Husbandmen of the countrey rebelled against the King, because he would haue constrained them to paye greater tribute then heretofore they had done, so that the souldiours of Tripolie marched south of the towne to haue ioined battell against the Moors for their rebellion, and the King sent with them foure peeces of ordi-
nance, which were drawne by the captiues twentie mules into the countrey after them, and at the sight thereof the Moors fled, and then the captiues returned backe againe. When I and nineteene Christians more, were sent twelue miles into the countrey with a cart to lode timber, and we returned againe the same daie. Nowe the King had eigh-
tene captiues, which thre times a weeke went to fetch wood thirtie miles from the towne, and on a time he ap-
pointed me for one of the eightene, & we departed at eight of the clocke in the night: and vpon the waie as we rode vpon the Cammels, I demanded of one of our companie: who did direct vs the waie, he said that there was a Moor in our companie which was our guide, and I demanded of them how Tripolie and the wood bore one of the other, and he said, East, Northeast, and West Southwest. And at midnight or nere thereabouts, as I was riding vpon my Cammell, I fell a slape, and the guide and all the rest rose a waie from me, not thinking but I had bene among them. When I awoke, and finding my selfe alone, durst not call nor hallo, for feare least the wilde Moors should heare me, because they hold this opinion: that in killing a Christi-
an they do God good seruice: & musing with my selfe what
C. i.

The Gallie of Tripolie rooke a Gree-
kish Carmo-
fall.

The Turkes build a church
The English-
men put to
all kind of
slauerie.

Some to hew
stones.

Some to
draw stones.

Some to draw
timber.

Some to draw
Ordinance.

The countrey
rebelled a-
gainst the
king.

The Christi-
ans sent three
times a weeke
thirtie miles
to fetch wood

The Voiage of the IESVS,

were best for me to doe, and if I should go forth and the wilde Beastes should hap to meet with me, they would kill me: and on the other side, if I should returne backe to Tripolie without anie wood or companie, I should be most miserablie vbled therfore: of two euils, rather I had to go forth to the losing of my life, then to turne backe and trust to their mercie, fearing to be vbled as before I had seene others: for vnderstanding by some of my companie before, how Tripolie and the said wood did lie one of another, by the North Starre, I went forth at aduenture, and as God would haue it, I came right to the place where they were, euen about an houre before day: there altogether we rested and gaue our Cammels prouender, and as soone as the daie appeared, we rode all into the wood: and I seeing no wood there, but a sticke here and a sticke there, about the bignesse of a mans arme, growing in the sand, caused me to maruell how so manie Cammels should be loden in that place. The wood was Iuniper, we needed no axe nor other edge tole to cut it, but pluckt it vp by strength of hands, rootes and all, which a man might easilie doe, and so gathered it together, a little at one place and so at another: and laded our Cammels, and came home about seauen of the clocke that night following: because I fell lame and my Cammell was tired, I left my wood in the waie.

The Christians plucked vp the wood by the roots to loade their Cammels.

Eighteene captiues run awaie from Tripolie.

The iudgement of God vpon wicked blasphemers.

There was in Tripolie that tyme a Venecian, whose name was Benadetta Venissiano, and sequentaine captiues more of his companie, which ran a waie from Tripolie in a bote, and came in sight of an Island called Malta, which lieth fortie leagues from Tripolie right North, and being within a mile of the shore, and verie faire weather, one of their companie said, In dispetto de diu a desse a venio de pilliar tarra, which is as much to say: In the despite of God we shall now fetch the shore, and presentlie there arose a mightie storme, with thunder and raine, & the wind at North, their bote being verie small, so that they were inforced to beare vp some, & to steare right afoze the wind oueragainst the coast of Barbarie from whence they came, & rowing vp & downe the coast, their vittels being spent, the xxi. day after their departure, they were inforced through the

into Tripolie in Barbarie.

the want of fowd to come a shoze, thinking to haue stolne some shype: but the Moores of the countrie verie craftilie, perceiuing their intent, gathered together a threescore hoysmen, & hid themselves behind a sandie hill, & when the christians were come all a shoze, & past by halfe a mile into the countrie, the Moores rode betwixt them and their bote, and some of them pursued the christians, & so they were all taken and brought to Tripolie, from whence they had before escaped: & presently the king commanded that the foresaid Benedicta with one more of his companie should lose their eares, & the rest to be most cruellie beaten, which was presently done. This king had a sonne which was a ruler in an Ilande called Ierbbby, whereunto arrived an English ship called the Greene Dragon, of the which was maister, one M. Blonker, who hauing a verie unhappie boie in that ship, & vnderstanding y^e whosoever would turne Turke should be well entertained of the kings sonne, this boy did run a shoze, & voluntarilie turned Turke. Shortly after y^e kings son came to Tripolie to visit his father, & seeing our companie, he greatlie fancied Rich. Burges our pursuer, & James Smith, they were both yong mē, therfore he was verie desirous to haue the to turne Turke, but they wold not yeld to his desire, saying: we are your fathers slaues, & as slaues we will serue him: then his father the king sent for them, & asked them if they would turne Turke, & they said: If it please your highnes, christians we were borne, & so we will remaine, & beseeched the king that they might not be informed therunto. The king had there before in his house, a son of a ycoman of our Quenes guard, whom y^e kings son had informed to turne Turke, his name was Iohn Nelson, him the king caused to be brought to these yong men, and then said vnto them: will not you beare this your countriman companie, and be Turke as he is, and they said, that they would not yeld thereunto during life: but it fell out, that within a moneth after, the Kinges sonne went home to Ierbbie againe, being fife score miles from Tripolie, and caried our two foresaid yong men with him, which were Richard Burges and James Smith: and after their departure from vs, they sent vs a letter, signifieng that there

The Moores took the xviii. christians that ran awaie from Tripolie.

The king of Tripolie had a son which was ruler in the Iland of Ierbbbye.

The kinges sonne had a Captiue that was sonne to one of the Quenes maiesties guard, that was forced to turne Turke.

The Voiage of the I E S V S,

Richard Burges made a Turke by force.

James Smith made Turke, and circumcised by force.

The first motion for those Englishmen: deliuerie.

was no violence shewed vnto them as yet, but within those daies after they were violently vled, so; that the kings sonne demanded of them againe if that they would turne Turke: then answered Richard Burges, a Christian I am, and so I will remaine. Then the Kings sonne berie angerlie said vnto him: by Mahomet thou shalt presently be in the Turke. Then called he for his men, and commanded them to make him Turke, and they did so, and circumcised him, and would haue had him speake the words that thereto belonged, but he answered them stoutlie that he would not: and although they had put on him the habit of a Turke, yet said he, Christian I was borne and so I will remaine, though you force me to do otherwise. And then he called for the other, & commanded him to be made Turke, perforce also: but he was berie strong, for it was so much as eight of the kings sonnes men could do to hold him, so in the end they circumcised him, and made him Turke. Now to pass ouer a little, and so to shew the manner of our deliuerie out of that miserable captiuitie.

In Maye aforesaid, shortly after our apprehension, I wrote a letter into England vnto my Father dwelling in Canistoke in Denonshire, signifying vnto him the whole estate of our calamities: and I wrote also to Constantinople to the English ambassadour, both which letters were faithfully deliuered. But when my Father had receiued my letter, and vnderstood the truth of our mishap, and the occasion thereof, and what had happened to the offenders: he certified the Right honorable the earle of Bedford thereof, who in short space acquainted his Highnesse with the whole cause thereof, and his Highnesse like a most mercifull Prince, sending his subjects, presently took order for our deliuerance. Whereupon the right worshipfull Sir Edward Osburne, knight, directed his letters with all speed to the English ambassadour in Constantinople, to procure our deliuerie, and he obtained the great Turkes commission, & sent it forthwith to Tripolie, by one master Edward Barton, together with a Justice of the great Turkes, & one soldier, and another Turke, & a Graeke which was his interpreter, which could speake besides Graeke, Turkish, Italian,

Span

into Tripolie in Barbarie.

Spanish, & English. And when they came to Tripolie, they were well interteined. And the first night they did lie in a capitaines house in the towne, all our companie that were in Tripolie, came that night for to maister Barton and the other commissioners to see them. When maister Barton said vnto vs, welcome my good countrymen, and longlie interteined vs, & at our departure from him, he gave vs two shillings, and said, for the God, for to morrow I hope you shall be as free as ether you were, we all gave him thanks, and so departed. The next daie in the morning verie earlie, the king had intelligence of their coming, sent word to the keeper, y none of the Englishmen (meaning our companie) should go to worke. When he sent for maister Barton and the other commissioners, & demaunded of the said M Barton his message: the Justice answered, that the Great Turke his Soueraigne had sent the vnto him, signifieng that he was informed that a certeine English ship called the Iesus was by him the said thing confiscated, about twelue moneths since, and now my said Soueraigne hath here sent his especiall commission by vs vnto you for the deliuerie of the said ship & goods, and also the free libertie & deliuerance of the Englishmen of the same ship, whom you haue taken and kept in captiuitie. & farther the same Justice said, I am authorisied by my said soueraigne the great Turke to see it done: and therefore I command you by vertue of this commission, presentlie to make restitution of the prentises or the value therof, and so did the Justice deliuer vnto the King the great Turkes commission to the effect aforesaid, which commission the king with all obedience receiued: & after the perusing of the same, he forthwith commanded all the English captiues to bee brought before him, & then willed the keeper to strike of all our irons, which done, the king said. You Englishmen for that you did offend the lawes of this place, by the same lawes therefore some of your companie were condemned to die as you know. & you to be perpetuall captiues during your liues: notwithstanding seeing it hath pleased my soueraigne lord the great Turke to pardon your said offences, & to giue you your freedom & libertie, behold here I make deliuerie of you to this English gentleman; so he deliuered vs all that were there, being thirtene.

A Commission come from the great Turke for the Englishmens deliuerie.

The somme of the great Turkes commission, pronounced by a Turkish Justice.

The Englishmen released by the king of Tripolie, and deliuered to M Barton, the 28 daie of Aprill, 1585.

The Voiage of the IESVS,

in number, to maister Barton, who required also those two young men which the kings sonne had taken with him. When the king answered that it was against their lawe to deliuer them, for that they were turned Turkes; and touching the ship and goods, the king said, that he had sold hir, but would make restitution of the value, and as much of the goods as came vnto his hands, and so the king arose & went to dinner, and commanded a Jew to go with maister Barton and the other commissioners, to shewe them their lodging, which was a house provided and appointed them by the said king. And because I had the Italian and Spanish tongues, by which their most trafike in that countrie is, Maister Barton made me his Cater to buie his victuals for him and his companie, and deliuered me money needfull for the same. Thus were we set at libertie, the xxviii. day of Aprill, 1585.

Now to returne to the kings plagues and punishments which Almighty God at his will and pleasure sendeth vpon men in the sight of the world, and likewise of the plagues that befell his children and others aforesaid. First when we were made bondmen, being the second day of May, 1584, the king had 300 captiues, and before the moneth was expired there died of them of the plague 150, & whereas there were xxvi. men of our companie, of whom two were hanged, and one died the same day that we were made bondslaves, & that present moneth there died nine more of our companie of the plague, & other two were forced to turne Turkes as before is rehearsed: & on the fourth day of June next following, the king lost 150 Cammels, which were taken from him by the wild Mozes: & on the xxviii. day of the said moneth of June, one Geoffrey Maltees a Runnagado of Malta, ran awaie to his countrie, and stole a Brigandine which the king had builded for to take christians withall, & carried with him twelue christians more which were the kings captiues. Afterward about the tenth day of Iulye next following, the king rode forth vpon the greatest & fairest Mare that might be seene, as white as any Swan, he had not ridden fortye paces from his house, but on a sudden the same Mare fell downe vnder him starke dead, & I with six more was commanded to burie hir skin, shewes and all, which we did. And about thre moneths after

The plagues and punishments that happened to the king and his people.

150 captiues died of the plague in one moneth.

Nine of the companie of the Iesus died of the plague. The king lost 150 Cammels, taken by the wilde Moores.

A captiue of Malta ran awaie with a Brigandine, and xii. captiues more. The kings fairest Mare died vnder him, which

into Tripolie in Barbarie."

after our deliuerie, M. Barton with all the residue of his companie departed from Tripolie to Oezant in a vessell called a Settea of one Marcus Segoorus, who dwelt in Oezāt, & after our arriuall at Oezāt, we remained xv. daies there aboord our vessell befoze we could haue Platego (that is, leaue to come a shoze) because the plague was in that place from whence we came: & about thre daies after we came a shoze, thether came another Settea of Massilins bound for Constantinople. When vnto M. Barton and his companie, with two moze of our companie, ship themselves as passengers in the same Settea, and went to Constantinople. But the other nine of vs that remained in Oezāt, about thre moneths after shippt our selues in a ship of the said Marcus Segoorus, which came to Oezant, and was bound for England. In which thre moneths the Doublois of Tripolie killed the said king. And then the kings sonne according to the custome there, went to Constantinople, to surrender vp all his fathers treasure, goods, Captiues, and Concubines, vnto the Great Turke, and toke with him our said Purser Richard Burges, & James Smith, and also the other two Englishmen, which he the said kings sonne had enforced to become Turkes as is aforesaid. And they the said Englishmen, finding now some opportunitie, concluded with the Christian captiues which were going wth them vnto Constantinople, being in number about one hundred and fiftie, to kill the kings sonne, and all the Turkes which were aboord of the Galley, and priniue the said Englishmen conueyed vnto the said Christian captiues weapons for that purpose. And when they came into the maine sea towards Constantinople (vpon the faithfull promise of the said Christian captiues) these foure Englishmen lept suddenlie into the Croosia, that is, into the midst of the Galley where the Cannon lieth, and with their swords dradue, did fight against all the foresaid Turkes, and for wante of helpe of the said Christian captiues, who falslie brake their promises, the said M. Blunkets boy was killed, and the said James Smith & our Purser Richard Burges, and the other Englishman were taken & bound into chaines to be hanged at their arriuall into Constantinople: and as the Lords Will was, about two daies after, passing through the gulf of Venice, at

he made to
be buried in
his skinne,
shoes & all.

Two English
men shipped
to Constantinople with
M. Barton.
Nine of the
Englishmen
shipped to
England.
The Soldiors
of Tripolie
kill the king.
The kings
sonne goeth
to Constantinople with
his fathers
captiues, who
skirmish in
the Galley
with him and
his Turkes,
in which
conflict, two
Englishmen
were slaine.

The Voiage of the IESVS,

Two Gal-
leys of Venice
ooke the
king of Tri-
polie his Gal-
ley and kil-
led the kings
sonne and all
the Turkes in
it, & released
all the Chri-
stians, being
in number
150.

an Island called Saffalonia, they met with two of the Duke
of Venis his Galleys, which took that Gallie, & kild þ kings
sonne, & his mother, & all the Turkes that were there, in num-
ber 150, and they saved the Christian captives, & would haue
killed the two Englishmen, because they were circumcised &
become Turkes, had not the other Christian captives excu-
sed them, saying, that they were enforced to be Turkes by the
kings sonne, & shewed the Venecians also, how they did en-
terprise at sea to fight against all the Turkes & that their two
fellowes were slaine in that fight. Where the Venecians saved
them, & they with all the residue of the said captives had their
libertie, which were in number 150 or thereabouts, & the said
Gallie & all the Turkes treasure, was confiscated to the vse
of the Duke of Venice, & fro thence our two Englishmen tra-
uelled homeward by land, & in this meane time we had one
more of our companie which died in Oczante, & after ward the
other eight shipped theselues at Oczante, in a ship of the said
Marcus Segorius which was bound for England: & before we
departed thence, there arriued the Assencio & the George Bo-
mauencure of London into Saffalonia, in a harbor ther called
Arrogostoria, whose merchants agreed with the merchants
of our ship, & so laded all the merchandize of our ship into the
said ships of Londõ, who took vs right also in as passengers,
& so we came home, & within two moneths after our arriual
at Londõ our said purser Richard Burges & his fellow came
home also, for the which we are bound to praise almightie
God during our life, and as dutie bindeth vs, to praise for the
preseruatiõ of our most gracious Quene, for the great care
hir Maestie had ouer vs hir poore subiects, in seeking & procu-
ring of our deliuerance aforesaid, & also for hir honorable prie-
uie counsell, & especially for the prosperitie & good estate of
the house of the late deceased the Right honorable the erle of
Bedford, whose honor I must confesse, most diligentlie at the
sute of my father now departed, trauelled herein; for þ which
I rest continuallie bounden to his, whose soule I doubt not
but is alreadie in þ heauens in ioy with the Almighty, unto
which place he purchaseth to bring vs all þ for our sinnes suf-
fered most vile and shamefull death vpon the crosse: where
to liue perpetuallie without end: Amen.

FINIS.

Thom. Sanders.

